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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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SADCC Seminar Views Transnational Firms' Work

*MB2609121889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1145 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Harare Sept 26 SAPA—Southern African countries should improve their relations with Transnational Corporations (TNCs) to enable them to benefit more from the corporations' operations in the region, according to a paper presented at a 10-day seminar, ZIANA national news agency reports.

It said the seminar, which began in Harare yesterday, focused on the role of transnational corporations in the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), should help governments and businessmen in the region to gain a better understanding of TNCs to evolve a more effective relationship.

"In this way, host developing countries can become better equipped to design and implement policies and regulatory systems towards TNCs and to negotiate with TNCs to increase the net benefits of transitional corporation investment and operations and to increase the share of these benefits that accrues to them.

"Particular emphasis will be given to improving the effectiveness of the SADCC countries individually and as a group in their negotiations with TNCs," it said.

The paper, prepared by the Management Development Project Section of SADCC, also said transnational corporations had become a significant feature in the structural framework of social, economic and political developments worldwide and seemed "to be effective instruments in producing goods and services of modern communities".

Investment Opportunities 'Immense'

*MB2609182489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1716 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Harare Sept 26 SAPA—A report in an influential London publication has said medium term investment opportunities in the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] region are immense now that its nine nations are presenting a new welcome to investors, ZIANA, the national news agency reports.

The report was prepared by Mr Joe Hanlon, a Canadian academic for THE ECONOMIST Intelligence Unit, which issues monthly bulletins that are widely read by governments, politicians, financiers and the military.

It said in 1987, SADCC (the Southern African Development Coordination Conference) shifted its emphasis from the infrastructural sector and began to stress investment in production.

Since then member countries had been reconsidering their attitudes to foreign private investment.

The report said the most recent, and perhaps the most significant, reflection of this was Zimbabwe's new investment guidelines published in May.

The report said there was not much easy profit to be made in SADCC states.

Meeting on Airline Integration Begins in Ghana

*AB2609101289 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] The last of the series of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] meetings on the integration of transport infrastructure in the subregion was held in Accra today. It is the fifth consultative meeting of directors of civil aviation and experts of West African national airlines. The meeting, which will last 3 days, is being attended by about 20 delegates from member countries and representatives of airlines in the ECOWAS subregion.

Opening the conference, the secretary for transport and communications, Mr E.O. Donkor said, taken individually, the airlines are so small and weak that they are unable to compete for passenger traffic in the developed world. He said the only solution lies in the merging of resources to achieve a large enough scale of efficient operation. He called on the participants to formulate measures that will enable the realization of the phase one objectives of the Yamoussoukro declaration adopted by African ministers of civil aviation in October 1988 in Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast]. The phase one objectives called for the exchange of information on aircraft, training and maintenance of facilities available in the subregion, steps to maximize the use of available airline capacity, and measures to increase cooperation among airlines of ECOWAS member countries.

Touching on actions so far taken by the Government of Ghana in the pursuit of integration, he said Ghana Airways Corporation has been holding discussions with Air Afrique on the possibility of using excess hours on the corporation's DC-9 aircraft within the subregion. Efforts are also being made to involve Nigeria Airways in these discussions. Mr Donkor said Ghana Airways has started using the GETS [expansion unknown] services developed by the International Aeronautical Telecommunications Services for members of the African Airlines Association. This system will not only help in protecting the subregional and African market, but also provide regional member airlines with a stronger platform on which to negotiate with the major reservation systems in the developed countries.

The deputy executive secretary of ECOWAS, Mr (Kadro Ouedraogo), said air transport is a complex activity and it is undergoing constant change. It is therefore necessary to pool resources in order to attain an efficient air transport system. He called for the establishment of maintenance facility for aircraft within the subregion and a mechanism that will enable member countries to make optimum use of the air transport market in the subregion.

Ethiopia

Sudanese Minister Delivers Al-Bashir Letter

*EA2609103489 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] The Ethiopian president, Mengistu Haile Mariam, met in Addis Ababa, Mr Muhammad al-Hadi Marmum Murdi, Sudanese minister of housing and public works. The meeting reviewed bilateral and regional issues of common interest. The minister delivered a letter from Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the National Salvation Revolutionary Command Council to the Ethiopian president.

It is worth noting that Mr Muhammad al-Hadi Mamum is in Ethiopia to attend the African ministers of works conference taking place in Addis Ababa.

Kenya

Papers View Somali Border Incursion

*EA2609140089 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0415 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[From the press review]

[Text] Both the KENYA TIMES and the STANDARD today lead with the northeastern story, although with different headlines. The KENYA TIMES talks of a huge demonstration to come, while the STANDARD says that the Army is patrolling the country's border with Somalia. The KENYA TIMES says that the northeastern leaders announced yesterday that they would stage massive demonstrations against the Somali Government for its attack on the Kenya border town of Liboi last Wednesday. The paper says that the announcement was made by a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Hussein Maalim Mohamed, in his Harambee House office, where he was flanked by other northeastern leaders.

The STANDARD says that the Kenya Army is currently patrolling the country's common border with Somalia in the Liboi area, where an invading force of Somali soldiers killed four Kenyan policemen and injured four others last week. It further says that residents of the

Northeastern Province will this week hold massive demonstrations in the three districts to condemn last Wednesday's unprovoked attack. According to the STANDARD the massive demonstrations will show the solidarity of the northeastern people with the Kenya Government and at the same time their bitter anger against provocations by Somalia.

Somalia

New Group Formed, Urges 'Immediate' Cease-Fire

*AB2609103089 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[From the "African News" Program]

[Text] A new group of former members of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, calling itself (Talawaddal)—democrat—has issued a call for peace and the open discussion of an end to Somalia's civil war. The group, formed in London last week, says in a statement that only a democratic state can guarantee peace and stability. It called for an immediate cease-fire, the release of political prisoners, a provisional government from all political parties and groups, and freedom for all political groups to work among the people. It is not clear what level of support the new group enjoys in Somalia. Last month, the Somali Government said it would introduce a multiparty system and hold elections by the end of the next.

Uganda

Tanzanian Premier Comments on IMF Accord

*EA2509141389 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0700 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] Entebbe—The prime minister and first vice president, Comrade Joseph Warioba, has stressed that Tanzania will never abandon its policy of socialism and self-reliance despite signing an agreement with the IMF. He said the economic rehabilitation plan was not initiated by the IMF but by Tanzania and that the IMF is only among those assisting to implement it. Comrade Warioba was addressing reporters at the Entebbe Airport before leaving Uganda for Burundi on a 3-day visit. [passage omitted]

Banning of Chemical Weapons Said Favored

*MB2709110789 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 27 Sep 89 p 7*

[Text] South Africa, whose co-operation may be needed to realise President Bush's proposal for a world free of chemical weapons, yesterday firmly rejected any production or stockpiling of them.

In a speech to the United Nations on Monday [25 September], Mr Bush raised the idea of zero chemical weapons in 10 years. South Africa is considered by U.S. intelligence to be in the forefront of chemical warfare technology.

A few months ago, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) issued a list of more than 20 countries which had such weapons capabilities. South Africa was named on that list.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said through spokesman yesterday that his comments on January 9, when he addressed a UN conference in Paris on chemical warfare, still applied.

He said then that South Africa fully subscribed to the Geneva Protocols rejecting the waging of this type of warfare.

He invited African states to participate in a regional conference aimed at a continent free of such lethal chemical and biological production, stockpiling and use.

"We support the sentiment expressed at this conference for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction," he said.

"The introduction of chemical weapons and toxic chemical waste into Africa on an indiscriminate basis serves only to add a further plague to the already long list of ailments that currently beset the continent of Africa," Mr Botha said.

"The South African Government wishes to go on record early as being firmly opposed to the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons anywhere on earth or in space.

"We would certainly be in favour of a treaty banning the use of chemical weapons on the continent of Africa," he said.

Eight Nominated Members of Parliament Sworn in

*MB2609160789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Eight members of Parliament nominated by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, have been sworn in the three houses.

In the House of Assembly four MP's were sworn in. They are the minister of administration and privatization, Dr Wim de Villiers; and Dr Willem Odendaal, Mr Danie

Schutte, and Mr Alex van Breda. Mr van Breda has again been appointed chief whip of Parliament.

The nominees sworn in the House of Representatives were Mr Isak Kruger and Mr Eddie Twynham, and in the House of Delegates they were Mr P. Naidoo and Mr F. Cassim.

The House of Representatives adjourned to 2 February next year. The House of Assembly and the House of Delegates will meet tomorrow to finalize the nominations for the President's Council before adjourning to the same date.

Police 'Urgently' Seek Lt Rockman for Statement

*MB2609143789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1411 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 26 SAPA—Outspoken Mitchells Plain police officer Lieutenant Gregory Rockman is being sought urgently after he failed to arrive for an interview with the attorney-general of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw.

A police spokesman, Captain Attie Laubscher, said today Lt Rockman had an interview with Mr Rossouw on Friday and was to have given Mr Rossouw a full statement today.

Lt Rockman told Mitchells Plain police yesterday he was ill and would not be at work. He did not arrive for the meeting today and could not be found at his usual addresses.

Capt Laubscher said the preparation of the case could be seriously affected by Lt Rockman's absence.

He appealed to Lt Rockman to contact Major General Jaap Joubert at telephone (021) 4612171 or 4617909. He could also telephone advocate Tommy Prins at 23300.

Earlier today Capt Laubscher said investigations into Lt Rockman's allegations of police brutality were expected to be completed soon.

He said the joint investigation by Major General Joubert and Mr Rossouw, regarding Lt Rockman's allegations into the conduct of the SAP [South African Police] reaction unit at Mitchells Plain on September 5, was expected to be completed this week.

Police have also appealed for witnesses from whom statements have not yet been obtained to urgently contact Major General Joubert during office hours.

Rockman Denies Missing Appointment

*MB2609190689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1741 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 26 SAPA—Lieutenant Gregory Rockman today denied reports that he had “disappeared” or had missed an appointment with the western Cape attorney-general, and said those spreading such reports were “trying to discredit me”.

Speaking from his home here, he said he was suffering from a gastric complaint and had been booked off work until Thursday by a doctor.

Lt Rockman said had told his superiors at the Mitchells Plain Police Station yesterday that he was going off sick and had not been at work today.

He said he met General Jaap Joubert, CID [Criminal Investigation Department] officer investigating his claims of police brutality, and the attorney general, Mr Neil Rossouw, on Friday [27 September] afternoon.

He told them he would draw up a statement dealing with police action he witnessed on September 5 and would let them have it during the week.

“They said they would contact me...we had no appointment for any specific day.”

Lt Rockman said he also wanted to deny recent reports that he intended resigning from the police.

“I don’t have any intention of resigning,” he said. “If the police want me out of the force, they will have to sack me.”

He said he could see no justification for the police to subpoena journalists in the internal disciplinary investigation against him.

“Why not rather find journalists who were on the scene where police brutality assaulted people and force them to make statements against those police?”

2 Police Prosecutions Planned

MB2709095389 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The attorney general of the Cape, Mr Neil Rossouw, has confirmed that two policemen will be prosecuted on charges of assault, following statements made by a police officer, Lieutenant Gregory Rockman, about the behavior of the riot police in the Cape Peninsula.

He said that a statement on further prosecutions might be issued later today.

In the meantime, Lt Rockman has denied that he went missing yesterday. He said he had been recuperating at home from a stomach ailment.

Police To Absorb Black Municipal Police Force

MB2609153389 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1525 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Pretoria Sept 26 SAPA—The municipal police force will be incorporated with the South African Police [SAP] from October 1, the SAP [South African Police] said today.

A statement issued by the SAP today said the incorporation affected only municipal policemen who were instituted according to Article 34 of the act on black rural authorities.

This did not apply to the municipal traffic police and city police forces, the statement said.

“With the incorporation, the municipal police force becomes a unique part of the SAP and will be known as the municipal police unit.

“They will have their own green uniform and their ranks will be: chief inspector, inspector, sub-inspector, warrant officer, sergeant and constable,” the statement said.

Members of the municipal police unit will be deployed in specific black residential areas and will not be transferable.

They will receive training equal to that of the SAP and promotion will only take place inside the structures of the unit.

“The municipal police force—currently more than 9,000 members—fulfills a necessary duty which gives the other members of the police a chance to do their more conventional duties,” the statement added.

East London Official Approves 27 Sep Protest

MB2609145889 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] East London Sep 26 SAPA—East London’s chief magistrate Mr Sorrel Nell today granted permission for a peaceful march on the local security police offices scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr Nell said the permission was granted after he was approached by a delegation representing the Border Crisis Committee.

The decision, he said, was taken in accordance with regulations gazetted on March 31 this year.

The planned march is to start after a service at St John’s Anglican Church after which protesters will wind their way down several roads ending at the security police headquarters where a memorandum against alleged police brutality will be delivered.

COSATU: Johannesburg Protest Set for 14 Oct

*MB2609140389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1347 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 26 SAPA—One of South Africa's largest black labour federations today announced plans for mass marches in several major centres to protest against the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] General Secretary Mr Jay Naidoo revealed at a media conference the protest would take place in Johannesburg on October 14.

"We cannot predict the number of workers who will take part in the protest. But, in like vein to the other marches, we will not be applying for permission", Mr Naidoo said.

COSATU, he said, had discussed the march with the National Council of Trade Unions and a host of other independence unions, both of whom had given it their unqualified support.

Full details would be released later.

Police Warn Women's Group on March Action

*MB2609104289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0955 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 26, SAPA—Police warned today they would again act if the Women Against Repression [WAR] group carried out their threat to hold another protest march in Pretoria.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the police would "have no alternative but to act" if the women marched.

"Our policy is very clear. If the march is illegal, we will act."

Brig Mellet said he could not say how the police would act. This would depend on decisions made by officers on the spot.

"It is now clear this march is not intended as a peaceful protest. They want to do this for maximum publicity.

"The only way to do that is to defy the law and get the police to react.

"Then the police come off second best. But we have no alternative but to act. Law and order must be maintained."

WAR's march on the union buildings on Saturday was halted by police, but the protestors have defiantly vowed to go ahead with another—and will not seek permission.

This was announced at a press conference held in the Martyr's Chapel at St Alban's Cathedral, following the appearance of some of the would-be marchers in court.

And in a statement, the head of the SAP's [South Africa Police] public relations directorate, Major-General Herman Stadler, said WAR had been repeatedly told to obtain permission for the march, but had refused to do so.

Although the women announced no date for the next march, Miss Zeni Tshongweni of the Transvaal Federation of Women said the march would take place "as soon as possible."

Warrants of arrest have been issued against 27 protesters, arrested on Saturday, who failed to appear in court yesterday.

About 118 people appeared on charges of contravening the Internal Security Act.

The case was postponed to November 30.

Witwatersrand Conscientious Objectors Hold Rally

*MB2709060089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2116 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 26 SAPA—About 40 students of the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits] gathered on the stage of Wit's great hall in a show of solidarity against military conscription, at a meeting of the Militarisation Action Committee [MAC] today.

Speakers informed the approximately 200 students gathered that the number of military objectors nationwide had recently risen from 780 to 800.

Speakers from various student organizations declared their refusal to serve in the South African Defence Force and gave reasons for their decisions.

They called for the release of conscientious objectors David Bruce, Charles Bester and Saul Batzofin, and stressed that each objector had made individual decisions why they would not serve.

Their demands were for an alternative form of service, "different from what government called alternative".

"We want to build our South Africa, not destroy it," said one speaker, Mr R Payne.

A member of the student representative's council, and of MAC, Mr David Story, said the sole purpose of the South African Defence Force was to uphold white rule in South Africa.

"I refuse to serve in such an army and in all likelihood I'll have to serve six years in prison," he said.

The highlight of the meeting was a speech made by an Anglican minister dressed in his cassock, who said he was prepared to serve six years of imprisonment for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force, and was preparing his trial.

Mr Douglas Torr, 25, of Johannesburg, said his lawyer had sent a statement to the SADF [South African

Defense Force] in response to his call-up on July 30, informing it of his (Mr Torr's) refusal to do his military service.

"It is very interesting that I have received no response yet. There is hesitation perhaps because I am an Anglican."

Mr Torr said he was a religious objector and also had political reasons.

"There needs to be an end to conscription. It is the moral right of South Africans to choose not to serve."

UDF Activist Released, Restricted 26 Sep

*MB2709081189 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Text] UDF [United Democratic Front] activist Trevor Manuel has been served with severe restriction orders after his release from detention.

His lawyer, Ebie Mohamed, says he can't be involved in UDF or Cape Areas Housing Action Committee activities, he can't leave the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town, and he is confined to his house between 2000 in the evening and 0600 in the morning.

Manuel was released yesterday after 30 days in detention. He ended an 11-day hunger strike after negotiations between the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement] and police officials.

Protesters Urged To Take 'Constructive' Role

*MB2709055789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Protest marches, it seems, are still fashionable in some extraparlimentary quarters.

More marches are planned, and, as has been said often enough, that is the democratic right of those who wish to make a political statement in this way. But protest marches have served their purpose by now; the point has been made and taken. There are now more constructive contributions that those who sincerely believe in peaceful political evolution can make to the current debate on South Africa's future.

That debate, it is clear, requires new approaches and new thinking. The bottlenecks and the logjams that have obstructed real progress must be broken up. There is, generally, a feeling that the time has come to get moving on reform, that it is time for action, not words.

The political debate has too often been bedeviled in the past by participants, on all sides, stressing differences between them and then making issues of those differences. A starting point in removing obstacles to progress for a new approach to the political debate must assuredly be to concentrate on what communities have in common

and what can unite them, not on what divides them. Values that the majority of South Africans share need to be molded into a common and binding commitment by all communities to the building of the future, values such as a civilized society, democratic integrity, community stability and security, economic progress, and better living standards, and a common loyalty to South Africa. More protest marches will serve to focus attention on differences in society rather than on unifying factors.

In this process of building on the foundations of a common purpose and a common loyalty, there is little to be gained from dwelling on the past, on recriminations and the apportioning of blame for past misunderstandings.

Tomorrow's South Africa must be built by those who are prepared to join together in building a peaceful future. In this connection, the possible role of the African National Congress [ANC] has been referred to by the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk. In a BBC television interviews this week, Mr de Klerk said he would be prepared to negotiate with the ANC if the organization committed itself sincerely to peaceful change. Such a sincere commitment, Mr de Klerk said, would ensure the ANC a place at the table at which the leaders of South Africa must negotiate a new dispensation.

What goes for the African National Congress goes, as well, for all who claim to be authentic leaders in South Africa. Those who hide behind democratic slogans in order to conceal their real objective of gaining political power through confrontation, conflict, and violence must be separated once and for all from those who sincerely want to join the quest for peace and a fair and just dispensation for all South Africans.

Commentary Details Aid to Southern Africa

*MB2609212589 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1550 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Station commentary: "South African Development Aid in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Appreciation for South Africa's development role in Africa has come from the president of the World Bank, Mr Barber Conable.

In an interview in Washington, Mr Conable has pointed to South Africa's contributions to the International Development Association that is in the frontline of the battle against African poverty. He also pointed out that South Africa participates actively in the procurement of World Bank programs for various African countries. Mr Conable urged South Africa to help in the fight against poverty in Africa in general.

The South African Government has on numerous occasions signaled its willingness to help in the development of Africa, especially southern Africa, and in the fight against poverty.

Right now, for example, South Africa is helping promote the agricultural, communication, and tourism infrastructure of Lesotho through participation in the highlands water project in that country. It is involved in a range of agricultural upliftment projects in Swaziland, and is helping to boost development in a depressed rural area of Botswana through participation in the soda-ash project at the (Sewer Pan). When drought or food shortages threatened, South Africa had always been ready to help countries such as Malawi and Zimbabwe with the speedy delivery of emergency food supplies.

In another area, South Africa's development role in southern Africa was highlighted this month with the rescheduling of Mozambique's agricultural debt to South Africa. In addition, large amounts of loan money have been made available by South Africa for the upgrading of Maputo harbor.

In these and many other ways, South Africa is playing a direct and active part in fighting poverty, generating development, and building a better tomorrow in southern Africa.

27 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2709095589

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Cabinet Versus State Security Council Decision-Making—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 September in its page 6 editorial says F.W. de Klerk appears to be returning to "Cabinet decision-making instead of letting the State Security Council decide some of the tricky issues facing the government." "We hold no brief for the securocrats, but it would be wrong for Mr De Klerk to dismiss the advice of the Security Council or his Law and Order and Defence Ministers simply because the Opposition Press has painted the securocrats black. The country still remains in danger." THE CITIZEN warns that if "the role of the security forces is so down-graded that the ANC [African National Congress] and its fronts are able to succeed with their plans, the country will find itself in worse trouble internally than it has faced until now."

THE STAR

Inquiry Into Police Brutality Allegations—"Confronted by Lieutenant Gregory Rockman's allegations about police unrest brutality, the SAP [South African Police] predictably ordered an internal inquiry," points out a

page 22 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 27 September. "What was unexpected is its easily direction. In vigorous pursuit of the truth, a colonel announced that he was going to subpoena...journalists. Obviously, the police don't expect them to cast light on the actual allegations; emergency regulations require reporters to absent themselves from unrest. So presumably what the journalists will be expected to offer—at legal gunpoint—is information about Lieutenant Rockman himself. No wonder the good lieutenant keeps opening his mouth in public. He probably believes it is his best protection."

BUSINESS DAY

Privatization Proceeds To Pay Off State Debt—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 27 September in a page 6 editorial points out Finance Minister Barend du Plessis "has repeated from Washington his promise that the proceeds of privatisation will be used to retire government debt, not to feed into the ever-widening maw of current expenditure." Public debate in South Africa has been "profoundly warped" by the "reputation for duplicity and cunning which the National Party has built up since it gave to the law which excluded black people from universities the brazenly false title, the Extension of University Education Amendment Act. That reputation has been reinforced by such lamentable behaviour as the 'washing' of propaganda funds through the Defence Department, the sacking of actuaries so that government pensions could be safely fiddled, the accounting for forex losses of R3.7 bn in a footnote (in tiny print in the SATS [South African Transport Services] accounts), the secrecy imposed on government salaries and the proliferation of perks, buy-backs and other forms of legalised looting, and decade-long succession of promises which turned out to be false. Against this background, a wise Finance Minister would surely perceive his credibility to be a precious resource, and he would avoid any appearance of slithering."

SOWETAN

State Antidisinvestment Advertising 'Wasted'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 27 September in its page 6 editorial comments on government spending on "advertising and public relations people" abroad, and an "advertising campaign in Britain attacking disinvestment," in particular, saying: "All these efforts and all this money could be better spent here, practically demonstrating the Government's movement away from apartheid. The resources spent on the international community are wasted because it will not be convinced until the black community here is convinced."

Angola**Plane Accident Injures Portuguese Officials**

MB2709063189 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0606 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Communique issued by the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) Central Committee Political Bureau in Jamba on 27 September—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. UNITA hereby informs relatives and the international community that a twin motor Cessna aircraft had an accident at Jamba Airport when it tried to take off at 1915 on 26 September.

The aircraft was piloted by Joao da Silva Augusto, a Portuguese businessman.

It has learned that the accident was caused by a failure in the left motor.

2. There were four passengers aboard the aircraft. They were all guests at UNITA's second extraordinary congress. The accident caused no deaths, but the following persons were injured: Dr Joao Barroso Soares, deputy of the Portuguese Socialist Party; Dr Jose Luis Nogueira de Brito, deputy chairman of the Portuguese Social Democratic Center Party; Dr Jose Manuel Gomes da Silva, deputy of the Portuguese Social Democratic Party; and Dr (Ghetter Rheiner), of the FRG's Hans Heidel Foundation.

The aircraft's pilot also sustained injuries.

3. Their conditions are stable.

UNITA hereby expresses its concern to the families.

Jamba, 27 September 1989

[Signed] UNITA President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, general of the Army.

Portuguese President's Son in Crash

LD2709102389 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 0950 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The Portuguese Embassy in Johannesburg has reported that it does not yet have any detailed information about the Portuguese who were aboard the plane that crashed in Jamba [southern Angola]. All we know is that the passengers are in a Pretoria hospital.

A Portuguese immigration official in Johannesburg said that Deputies Joao Soares, Nogueira de Brito, and Rui Gomes da Silva, another unidentified passenger, and the pilot were in the plane.

A spokesman from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lisbon said that the accident took place at 2115 and was caused by failure of the Cessna's left engine. He said that he does not know

anything about the nature and seriousness of the injuries. The Portuguese deputies, who were going to Jamba to attend the UNITA congress, were traveling to Namibia where they hoped to meet the leader of the South-West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma. One of the passengers, Joao Soares, is son of the president of the Republic, Mario Soares. The president is supposed to go to Hungary shortly on an official visit with his wife.

UNITA Congress Debates Five-Point Peace Plan

MB2609171589 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 26 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Angola's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels are now meeting at their extraordinary congress to discuss the Gbadolite peace process which, if anything, has intensified the civil war. UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has described the process as irreversible but disagrees over what he sees is a number of modifications to the accord, including the issue of whether he should go into exile. Well, today delegates have been debating Mr Savimbi's own proposals. From Jamba, Teresa Guerreiro telexed this report:

[Announcer] The congress is being asked to adopt a five-point peace plan as well as a timetable for peace, which, if passed, would then be taken by UNITA's negotiators to talks with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] under the terms of the June Gbadolite agreement.

The head of UNITA's delegation to the previous three rounds of talks in Zaire, Information Minister Mr Jorge Valentim, told delegates that the leadership was proposing the following points: firstly, direct talks with the MPLA. Secondly, an effective cease-fire which would have to be accompanied by the release of all political prisoners. Thirdly, a transition government of national unity to which UNITA would reserve the right to nominate its own members. Fourthly, the rewriting of the Constitution as a priority for the transition government, and finally, free and fair elections.

The cease-fire would be supervised by a force to be drawn from a number of African countries which would be invited in 3 months after the cease-fire agreement, and 9 months after the arrival of the cease-fire monitoring force the transition government would be formed; and general elections, to be supervised by organizations like the OAU and the United Nations, would follow.

The [words indistinct] of peace and reconciliation in Angola will be the only subjects for this 3-day congress. In his address to the congress this morning, with the crowd chanting "Never, never, never!", Dr Savimbi vowed never to leave the political scene in Angola and never to allow the amalgamation of UNITA.

Dr Savimbi's speech was conciliatory in tone. He avoided direct attacks on the MPLA, (?as the congress should) come up with decisions leading to genuine reconciliation, where, he said, divisions were deep and longstanding. He said the hatred between Angolans have now reached unacceptable levels.

Congress Reported Open

MB2709061889 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0511 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The official opening of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] second extraordinary congress took place here, in Jamba, our provisional capital.

This congress seeks to find the best path for true peace, national reconciliation, and democracy in Angola. This process began in Gbadolite but has been obstructed.

The congress (?was) attended by 4,553 delegates from every corner of the country and from abroad; many guests from Europe, America, and Africa; and national, as well as foreign, journalists.

The event was also attended by thousands of people living in Jamba and surrounding areas.

Savimbi Addresses Congress 26 Sep

MB2709083889 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Speech by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) President Jonas Savimbi at UNITA's second extraordinary congress in Jamba on 26 September—recorded]

[Text] Dear colleagues; UNITA party leadership members; FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] command members; delegates from every corner of the world and of our country; members of UNITA grass-roots committees; LCOMEN'S League], JURA [Angolan Revolutionary Youth], UREAL [Revolutionary Union of Students of Free Angola], and SINTRAL [Workers' Union of Free Angola] members; distinguished guests; and dear compatriots:

I first would like to thank you for your commitment. You have come from far to be here to participate in this timely and important debate, which has much to do with us since the debate centers on how to achieve peace in Angola.

We know that some of you walked through our martyred country for about 2 months. The sacrifices, made with a clear conscience and contributing toward creating conditions for peace in our country, are sacrifices that define you as patriots.

We have already held one extraordinary and six ordinary congresses since UNITA was founded on 13 March

1966. This second extraordinary congress will deal with the issue of peace. We regard it as the culmination of our struggle to liberate the country.

Everyone here, particularly those who have followed events since June, knows the Gbadolite summit nurtured great hopes and expectations in the country and the world. If the results of the Gbadolite summit had been the same as those of the Harare and Kinshasa summits, we would not be here today.

The men and women of the 13 March movement believe they have the inalienable and indisputable right to speak when peace is at stake. Those men and women of the 13 March movement have made sacrifices for the last 23 years for freedom and democracy in Angola.

Some of our companions here adhered to UNITA's philosophy from its inception. To all of us, they represent our tenacity, determination, and firm desire to serve our one and only fatherland. Soldiers and civilians of such caliber cannot fit into the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party or the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, which were created on 1 August 1975, when the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces were already 9 years old.

Hand in hand, UNITA and our armed forces have been working under great pressure: internal pressure, because we could sense the changes our country's political life was about to undergo, so we had to convert certain military cadres into political cadres, which is not an easy task; military pressure, which our brothers on the other side never let up; and, more seriously, pressures from our allies to accept certain formulas that told us nothing. Even so, we did not allow ourselves to be taken for a ride.

A few days ago, I read a book by a Portuguese politician, and he said that a politician only allows himself to be destroyed if he wants it that way. Because we do not want to be destroyed, we have come to Jamba, here, to say loud and clear that we will never be destroyed because we will never allow it. We say this to:

1. Our brothers on the other side of the barricade, in Luanda;
2. To the African countries that want to mediate;
3. To the world.

We have called this extraordinary congress to discuss these issues with everyone: the grassroots; the provincial committee leaders; and cadre, army, leadership, and administration representatives. We want to discuss what we can and should do now so that the enthusiasm stirred by peace in the country will not die down. This is not because we are tired of fighting. It is because, more than the MPLA, we have the responsibility of installing peace in the country so that, after 14 years, the Angolan people can come together and begin to accept one Angola, instead of thinking about divisions, liberated land, puppets, and imperialist agents. We must all be Angolans.

I prefer not having to mention here what the Harare and Kinshasa plan has turned into, because it is the MPLA's 16 May 1989 plan. However, because we must know what our opponents think and do to determine our own strategies, it is with (?sadness) that I refer to that plan, which we only learned after Gbadolite. The MPLA plan lays out the following demands:

1. The exile of UNITA President Savimbi. [crowd responds: Never!]
2. UNITA's integration into the MPLA. [crowd responds: Never!]
3. FALA's integration into FAPLA! [crowd responds: Never!]

Moreover, either after or during that integration, this MPLA plan also dares suggest the right to reject those who have no qualifications, in other words, those who are not technicians and who do not have qualifications. From the MPLA's point, those who spent their youth fighting are not good enough for Angola. This means young men and women who joined the resistance in 1976, when they were perhaps 10 years old and had done standard 4, have not had the time to attend school. They are 24 years old today and only have standard 4. To the MPLA, those people, young men and women, do not have a place in the society the MPLA wants to construct.

Another demand is respect for the MPLA-Labor Party's constitution. [crowd responds: Never!]

This means that UNITA men, who have shown courage and patriotism in building the army, the organization, the party, and its administration from scratch, must now kneel down before the MPLA, ask to be forgiven for their daring, and, therefore, accept the MPLA's laws. [crowd responds: No way! Never!]

The MPLA program calls for the condemnation of UNITA's friends, such as the United States, who help us. However, the MPLA does not mention the USSR and other countries that also give military aid for the MPLA to continue the war.

The MPLA speaks about observance of the Luanda government's clemency and amnesty laws. [crowd responds: Never!]

This is the reason for our meeting here: We want to talk freely about what we want to do because we must not stop talks with the MPLA, the African countries, and the mediators. We must not stop working hard for peace. However, there are obstacles to be overcome. A group of men from UNITA's Political Bureau or Central Committee cannot overcome those hurdles if we do not know that we have the people's and armed forces' support and that what we are defending is, in fact, what you want defended, as well.

We in UNITA's Political Bureau feel the MPLA proposal is irrevocably rejected and rejectable.

We cannot in any way accept the MPLA peace process. We also cannot accept MPLA propaganda claims that we

are responsible for the absence of peace in Angola. We must find other formulas for peace so that, even after rejecting the MPLA's plan, there is another plan supported by the majority of the Angolan people that can be explained to Africa and the world [words indistinct] it is not up to us to brainwash the MPLA-Labor Party into thinking realistically. The facts should do so.

All man's history is based on the description of facts and the realities created or experienced by man. Even if it wanted to, the MPLA cannot make UNITA, its armed forces, and cadres disappear [words indistinct] our desire to be free. The MPLA must consider this reality and fact. However, until then, we need to give the Angolan people a platform for thinking and debating. We have to give our allies and friends in Africa and the world a proposal that not only will serve as rejection but also will convey alternative thinking.

We are not forced to adhere to the shackles of the MPLA plan. Here, in this stadium, are we or are we not free men and women? [crowd responds: We are!]

Does the MPLA know or not that we are holding our second extraordinary congress here? [crowd responds: It knows!]

The MPLA asked Huambo, Luena, and Bie, which it abusively refers to as Kito, to send spies to this congress so that it could learn about the resolutions we are adopting. If those spies managed to move past our security forces, then they are welcome as Angolans, and they can take with them whatever we say here.

The truth is powerful. It is powerful and, even if the resolutions adopted in this congress are conveyed to the MPLA 24 hours later, their value will not change. Their power will not change, and their implementation will not change either, because we will not discuss anything other than the paths to peace at our disposal. This is the peace that has to do with us here, in our land.

Experience tells us that the path to peace is a long one [words indistinct] what happened in Gbadolite, Harare, and Kinshasa is another issue. We must step firmly but attentively so that we will not confuse peace with surrender and so that others will not think we have accepted surrender or capitulation, because the people will still feel humiliated and, in their frustration, they will take up arms again.

We need a clear peace that will satisfy all Angolans, whether they be leaders or led, learned or otherwise, peasants or artisans, intellectuals or not, and poets or not. What we want is a peace that will serve man, naked and complete. It must serve the man who has no prejudice and the man who is not calculating. It must serve that man who knows, as a man, that peace will have a place for him and for other men. That is naked, complete man.

Peace benefits Angola and all Angolan people. Peace can also benefit neighboring countries.

UNITA accepts a cease-fire. UNITA has already agreed to a cease-fire (?plan). Some people say a guerrilla army has everything to lose with a cease-fire, but that is untrue. We are the ones with everything to gain because the Angolan cities are besieged by guerrilla forces. Is this true or false? [crowd responds: True!]

We are the ones who will transform thousands of guerrilla soldiers into political activists able to convey the message of peace and reconciliation. The conventional army stays in the barracks. Who has the advantage, we or the MPLA? [crowd responds: We do!]

Thus, we are not afraid of the cease-fire. We could even sign the cease-fire today, if it is negotiated honestly. We could sign the cease-fire today, and we would not be afraid. The cease-fire is important to us because it ensures dialogue continues. We cannot talk while the cannons, helicopters, and tanks keep spitting fire. Let men talk and the guns fall silent.

After a 14-year struggle, it is unthinkable that the MPLA has the last word and the last weapon to destroy UNITA. It has neither the last word nor the last weapon. The secret weapon that has not been used does not exist. The MPLA does not have it.

The UNITA delegation to the peace talks, when they resume, has received instructions to sign the cease-fire, but the path to peace must have solid bases. We saw what happened in Alvor, Nacuro, Mombassa, and Gbadolite. We are willing to sign a cease-fire immediately, but it must offer guarantees that neither side will unilaterally resume fighting, and, to that end, we can neither trust ourselves nor the MPLA.

Our proposal now is: The African countries must send small contingents to Angola to verify the cease-fire is implemented. Portugal can also play a role within this context. I do not have any names here, because I have not received authorization, but why not Nigeria? Why not Morocco? Why not other countries? They must be countries, some of which are UNITA's friends and, others, MPLA's friends. We can no longer risk a cease-fire that will be violated by [words indistinct] without anyone saying anything. Yes, we shall sign a cease-fire if we have the guarantee that no one else will take up weapons.

National reconciliation in Angola does not mean UNITA-MPLA reconciliation alone. Reconciliation is not just a handshake between Dos Santos and Savimbi. In that way, we are not taking matters seriously. Did that handshake take place in Gbadolite? [crowd responds: Yes!]

And has the war stopped in the country? [crowd responds: No!]

Was the handshake sufficient? [crowd responds: No!]

The handshake was the start of a process. A hug is the start of a process. UNITA-MPLA talks are the start of a process. However, true national reconciliation is a

problem for all Angolans. We must first change our mentality. We began thinking differently from the MPLA a long time ago, not just 14 years ago. In fact, we have done so since UNITA's founding on 13 March 1966. The MPLA, too, developed hatred and fear for UNITA ever since it was created. In other words, we have thought differently over the last 23 years. We have organized ourselves differently over the last 23 years. We must change our ways of thinking and behaving so we are not constantly faced with MPLA attacks and insults. Our colleagues at Gbadolite brought back sad examples of ministers, senior MPLA government officials, who did not have the courage to greet their compatriots. That hatred among Angolans reached unprecedented heights: a minister could not greet his compatriot who could be regarded as his subject. That hatred reached unacceptable proportions.

I would like to ask Vorgan [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] in this speech—this is not a report; my colleague, Information Minister Dr Jorge Valentim, will make the report—to stop answering every offensive statement from today. I have asked this of Vorgan Director Calhas.

We want to listen to a different Vorgan starting tomorrow. Our Vorgan must convey a message of peace and reconciliation to the Angolan people. We [words indistinct] are going to stop. We, the puppets, are now going to stop. Let us convey messages that will bring sympathy and respect to Vorgan, as they did in the past.

We believe that peace and national reconciliation are meaningless in Angola if they do not carry compassion and solidarity. Peace and reconciliation must necessarily include compassion and solidarity. The reason for our struggle is to create freely conditions for the nation to use the more talented people and to help the unoccupied.

I will never be happy living in a rich country. The rich become richer, and the poor become poorer. I would be an undesirable in such a nation, because I will always support those who are worse off. Perhaps they will not have weapons to back their calls, but what can we do with our weapons under the present circumstances?

In my long experience, I have clear ideas about the value of cadres, intellectuals, organizations, and even the war. I have them even about the organization that supports the war, because war is not made of shots alone; it requires organization; first and foremost, it requires support from the people. The people's support implies social welfare, hospitals, schools, and agriculture. All this undeniably requires cadres.

My long experience tells me that those who bear the greatest war burdens are the illiterates, the peasants, and the artisans. They are the ones who face repression at its worst.

The old men of the east are here. Can you stand up, please? They have been in this war with me since 1966. They are with us now to attend the UNITA second

extraordinary congress, but their areas are coming under powerful MPLA attacks. Even so, they have left their wives, children, and families, who may be facing danger, to come out here. It is up to us to [words indistinct] those families so that, when they return to eastern Angola, these men will not only find dead bodies. We hope, instead, that they will find reasons to be hopeful.

I will always be a rebel in a country where a diploma serves to work and rob the people. The diploma serves to work and rob. If you have a diploma, you have permission to work and rob. You often have permission not to work but just to rob. Such a country means nothing to me. Under those circumstances, there is no reason to be hopeful.

There are those who say Angola is not yet ready for elections, just because we have called for and know that we will win the elections. However, 25 years ago, when elections took place in Zambia, did it have more literate people than Angola today? [crowd responds: No!]

And, right now, are there more literate people in Namibia than here? [crowd responds: No!]

What are the criteria, then? There are also friends and enemies saying that UNITA has only known how to fight for more than 20 years. They are unaware of other achievements by UNITA, so they say UNITA cannot be a democratic force. However, how does one measure democracy if there is no election, if we are not ready for elections? Elections are lost and won, right? [crowd responds: Yes!]

How can we say that a plan is dictatorial even before going into elections? The person who does not want elections is a dictator, right? [crowd responds: Yes!]

A dictator does not want elections. No one can tell us that democracy can be practiced with one party. That is impossible. A party has party discipline, right? [crowd responds: Yes!]

For there to be democracy, there have to be several parties [words indistinct] and, if we accept elections, how can we be dictators? I was saying that we will win the elections, but it is possible that we will lose them. If we do not work, we may well lose the elections.

We are prepared to face the MPLA, or any other organization, in elections. If the MPLA wins the elections and UNITA wants to resume fighting, then we must all be seen as bandits, and I will not join you. I am not a bandit. Do you understand me? [crowd responds: We do!]

If you want us to work together, you must win the elections. If you lose the elections, I shall no longer be a bandit, which is what the MPLA calls me right now.

However, we also need to review the country's constitution so that those who lose the elections can have the political assurance that they can become political opposition, not armed opposition.

The international media has also exaggerated differences between UNITA and the mediator, or between UNITA and mediation. The mediator is President Mobutu. There are no problems there. We have no problems with the mediator or with mediation. Our problem is that there is a deep moat separating the UNITA and MPLA viewpoints. Someone must try to narrow those differences, and then there will be no more problems. At the moment, we have problems neither with the mediation nor with the mediator. The problems which people refer to only came in the wake of negotiations. They never happened before.

The utmost must be done for UNITA-MPLA differences to be bridged, and then there will be no problems, either with the mediation or with the mediator. This is because the mediator does not create positions. The mediator receives the positions. He receives the position of the MPLA [words indistinct] also receive the position of UNITA. His duty is to try and narrow the differences. What UNITA does not understand in this process is the mediation conducted by the summits. We will discuss this here. There should be a mediator. It is the mediator and his country. Why do you need mediation from these summits?

I was saying that Portugal had a role to play, because we have a common past. Portugal knows Angola. This morning, I listened to the interview given by the Luanda ambassador to Portugal. He said nothing. On the one hand, he said yes; on the other hand, he said no. Even if we consider the cease-fire alone, who is militarily knowledgeable about Angola and its geography? It is Portugal. Only we know this part (?of the territory), because the MPLA doesn't come in here. It has never been able to do so. When it tried, it failed. On the other side, we have also failed to penetrate and there have been some [words indistinct] so, who knows Angola as a whole? It is Portugal. It could play a role, right? [Crowd answers: Yes!]

The Portuguese Government must be courageous enough to assume correct stands that will not be denied by history. It must also be understood that peace in Angola does not hinge on the Luanda government alone. Under these circumstances, Portugal would be free to talk to UNITA, to the MPLA, to the mediator and offer its services. Everything would be easier, because we would all speak in Portuguese. We would be talking in our own language. [Applause]

The current situation favors peace in Angola, because there is understanding between the USSR and the United States. We should seize this opportunity to secure peace for Angola. The Soviets and Americans are talking. We want to resume talks with the MPLA as soon as possible, because all the soldiers and civilians who died after 22 June died because of UNITA and the MPLA. It was our fault. After having said that we accepted peace on 22 June, no one should have betrayed the principle of peace. The MPLA said it wanted peace but, at the same time, it sought (?integration). The

MPLA was speaking about peace but, at the same time, it wanted to dismantle UNITA. Those who died after 22 June weigh our consciences down more than those who died before. It was enough for the MPLA to say that it is prepared to present a new political program, and UNITA will willingly join the MPLA and the mediator so that we can continue our talks. Until then, we will remain calm, listening to little and hearing nothing. We must keep looking ahead. Otherwise, we will lose our thread.

There are economic powers that are not interested in peace in Angola. The Angolan people must listen to little and hear nothing. Our eyes will not mislead us about the best path to peace. There are still certain leaders in Angola—I hope UNITA does not have them—who support ideas that only lead to hatred. They must go some distance yet before their feet are on the ground. However, our feet are firmly rooted to the ground and we cannot (?move).

Once again, we would like to thank the delegates for being here. I call on them to participate openly and actively. The debate has everything to do with us. We would also like to reiterate thanks to the visitors who have come from afar, to bring us their solidarity. We would like say that there are difficulties and hurdles, but we want to assure them that we will not fail.

In conclusion, I would like to wish every success to the congress. Although it may seem otherwise, messages I have received over the last few days show me that the world is paying attention to the UNITA second extraordinary congress. The world thinks we will make irresponsible and extremist decisions. Let us prove: first, that we are Angolans; second, that we belong to UNITA; and, third, that we are responsible people who love our land.

I have finished. Thank you very much.

FALA Communiqué Notes MPLA Chemical Attacks

MB2509085389 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Communiqué issued by the FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) chief of general staff in Jamba on 21 September—read by announcer]

[Text] MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party forces continue their general offensive in an attempt to occupy UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled areas. To that end, they are committing acts of terrorism against people who support UNITA. The MPLA-Labor Party has stepped up its forced recruitment of youths to refill its ranks as part of that military campaign.

We note the following actions over the last few days:

Huila Province—Our forces repelled a 100th Brigade battalion when it tried to attack Caluquembe area on 9

September. We destroyed 6 vehicles, killed 29 enemy soldiers, and captured 15 AK-47 rifles, 3 RPK weapons, and 2 60mm mortars.

Benguela Province—Our forces put two enemy battalions to flight in Badaera area on 10 September. They were trying to abduct youths from nearby villages. Our forces captured 2 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers and freed 35 youths.

Moxico Province—To support their offensive 30 km south of Munhango, the enemy bombed 12 areas near the sources of the Cuanavale, Lungwe-Bungo, and Cuango Rivers 9-11 September. The enemy used toxic weapons, wounding 8 FALA soldiers and poisoning another 15.

Uige Province—Our forces stopped a 13-vehicle military column 30 km southeast of Sanza Pombo on 10 September. It was carrying troops to attack a UNITA logistical base. Our forces destroyed 8 vehicles, killed 26 FAPLA soldiers, and captured 21 AK-47 automatic rifles and 2 AGS-17 rocket launchers.

Our forces suffered six wounded.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 21 September 1989

[Signed] FALA Chief of Staff General Demostenes Amos Chilingutila

FALA Communiqué Reports More Counterattacks

MB2509082889 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0516 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Communiqué issued by the FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) chief of staff in Jamba on 22 September—read by announcer]

[Text] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party stepped up its offensive acts against our forces and the population under our control after failing to implement repulsive exile and integration policies.

We note the following actions:

Cabinda Province—Our forces retaliated and attacked enemy-held Caio Caliado village on 19 September. The enemy fled in disarray. The enemy suffered 10 losses. Our forces also captured 15 AK-47 rifles, 8,000 rounds of ammunition, and an assortment of bombs.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces suffered one soldier killed and three wounded.

Our forces staged another counterattack on 19 September, putting the enemy forces at (Bamba-Quitale) to

flight and killing eight FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers, including Second Lieutenant Joao Ambrosio, who headed that FAPLA unit. Our forces also captured 16 AK-47 rifles.

On our side, one of our soldiers was slightly wounded.

Cuando Cubango Province—Because of its failed offensive to retake Mavinga, the MPLA-Labor Party opted for indiscriminate bombings against UNITA-controlled areas. Flying from Menongue, MiG-23 and SU-22 aircraft used chemical weapons to bomb Lomba and Cueio River areas, as well as strategic Mavinga town, on 20, 21 and 22 September.

Moxico Province—We note the following results of continued clashes against tactical enemy forces conducting an offensive south of Munhango: our forces destroyed three (BMP-1), one T-54 tank, and three logistical support vehicles. We can confirm the enemy suffered 12 soldiers killed.

UNITA suffered one soldier killed, eight wounded, and one missing.

Bie Province—Our forces attacked the 21st Brigade's 1st and 2d Battalions on Cuquema River's right bank, near the point where it meets Caxime tributary river, on 22 September. The enemy forces were trying to abduct people under UNITA's control. In this operation, the enemy suffered 35 soldiers killed, whose bodies were left on the battlefield. Other FAPLA soldiers drowned in Cuquema River in their hasty flight. Our forces captured 4 FAPLA soldiers, 1 [words indistinct] with 26 bombs, 1 82mm mortar with 60 bombs, 1 buoy, 35 AK-47 rifles, 3 PKM submachine guns, 2 RPG-7 rocket launchers, and 25,042 rounds of ammunition of various calibers.

The UNITA forces suffered five soldiers wounded, including two in serious conditions.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 22 September 1989

[Signed] FALA Chief of Staff General Demostenes Amos Chilingutilla

Van Dunem Opens 'Emergency Conference'

AB2309094289 Dakar PANA in English 0935 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Luanda, 23 Sept (ANGOP/PANA)—The Angolan foreign minister, Pedro de Castro Van Dunem "Loy" on Friday opened an emergency conference in Luanda aimed at raising 274 million U.S. dollars to help Angola face the problems brought about by natural calamities and the war.

During the meeting, attended by representatives of international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola,

a document outlining Angola's emergency requirements for the year 1989-[year indistinct] was distributed.

The conference is aimed at sensitizing the international donor community to the emergency situation in Angola.

A conference of donors for assistance to Angola was held in Geneva in 1988, and was sponsored by United Nations emergency working groups and the Angolan Government.

Military Talks With Zambia Begin

AB2309094689 Dakar PANA in English 0932 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] Luanda, 23 Sept (ANGOP/PANA)—Military delegations from Angola and Zambia started on Thursday in Luanda official talks in the framework of their joint defence and security commission.

The Zambian delegation was led by the country's secretary of state for defence and security Alex Shapi.

The two delegations discussed issues related to security along their common borders.

The meeting is the 10th meeting held between the Angolan and Zambian military officials in this field. It is expected to close on Sunday.

Malawi

President Banda Opens Party Congress 24 Sep

MB2409165789 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Sep 89

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [the eagle] Dr Kamuzu Banda, has said despite natural calamities in some parts of the country, the overall performance of the country this year has been encouraging. The life president was speaking today when he opened the 1989 Malawi Congress Party Convention at the party headquarters in Lilongwe. The ngwazi told delegates to the convention that this year Malawi experienced [words indistinct] and earthquakes which damaged many crops in (?Nkota Bay). He however said it had been reported to him that the country has produced more maize this year than in any other year in recent times. The life president said [words indistinct] was also very promising.

The ngwazi said 1989 had been a remarkable year, in that important foreign visitors came to Malawi. These included British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher; Pope John Paul II; the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie; and the president of Tanzania, Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi. His excellency said what was pleasing was that the visitors were impressed with what they had seen in Malawi in terms of development.

The ngwazi also said peace, law and order continued to prevail in Malawi. He said this was because of the four

cornerstones of unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline. The life president, however, said this tranquility should not be taken for granted. He explained that the peace and calm was due to genuine unity of the people of this country.

The ngwazi said in Malawi politics and jobs are not run on tribal lines. He emphasized that jobs were given, and not according to tribe, family, or friendship.

On the political structure of the country, the life president explained that the one-party system was (?brought) naturally out of the conditions and circumstances of the time. The ngwazi said under the party, Malawi gained the reputation of being one of the few [word indistinct] countries in Africa. He said the country's success is based on unity and hard work in the field. At this point, the ngwazi reiterated that no matter what (?what the country) may not have, the people have the three essentials of life: food, clothing, and housing.

He said it is not enough to be free from colonialism without being free of poverty, hunger, and [words indistinct] he said because his people had listened to his appeal for hard work in the field, the country had developed [words indistinct] the life president said when we talk about money in this country, it is the villagers who have it and not government ministers or civil servants. He said since there was money in farming, no chief should prevent people from farming. The ngwazi warned that any chief found preventing people from farming will be deposed.

Mozambique

Portugal's Soares Carneiro Arrives in Maputo

LD2409012789 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] General Soares Carneiro, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, will attend the 25 September commemorations in Maputo organized by Frelimo to mark the beginning of the armed struggle against the Portuguese colonial army.

On his arrival at the Mozambican capital, Soares Carneiro repeated Cavaco Silva's statements that the Portuguese Armed Forces support the training of Mozambican soldiers, especially in logistics, but any direct involvement of forces is still out of the question. Marcelino Alves reported from Maputo this afternoon.

[Begin Alves recording] General Soares Carneiro, chief of staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces, said on his arrival here in Maputo this afternoon that Portugal is open to military cooperation with Mozambique. General Soares Carneiro is representing Defense Minister Eurico de Melo at the Armed Forces Day commemorations on 25 September. General Soares will join Prime Minister Cavaco Silva's party in Maputo on Tuesday [26 September].

Military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal was activated in 1987 when the first Mozambicans came to Lisbon to attend military administration courses. Fifty-six Mozambican soldiers have attended various courses. The last 12 left to attend the advanced course in aerial warfare at the [words indistinct] Air Force Higher Education Institute in Portugal this week.

The Portuguese military attache here in Maputo told us this afternoon that Portugal is open to a lot more in the area of cooperation and development with the Mozambican Armed Forces. [end recording]

Namibia

DTA, SWAPO Clash in Katutura 26 Sep

MB2709090489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Windhoek Sept 27 SAPA—A man and a child were admitted to hospital and many others were reportedly injured when violence erupted between supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Katutura Township outside Windhoek Tuesday [26 September] night.

A medical superintendent for the Katutura State Hospital, Dr Nicola Louw, said Wednesday the condition of two-year-old Johannes Amuthenya, who was operated on Tuesday night for a skull fracture was still described as "serious".

The other patient, MR Hiyenga Haufiku, 20, was admitted for observation with multiple lacerations to the head. His condition at this stage was satisfactory, Dr Louw said.

Staff at the hospital's Casualty Department treated 15 people for minor injuries like cuts and bruises after the incident.

Shots were reportedly fired and rocks and bottles hurled as DTA and SWAPO supporters clashed during a DTA march through a predominantly SWAPO-supporting section of Katutura at about 8pm.

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said Wednesday nobody had been arrested in connection with the violence.

Ahtisaari, Pienaar Finalize Election Regulations

MB2609145489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1442 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Windhoek Sept 26 SAPA—[Passage omitted] An official spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, today finalised legislation for the elections.

Mr Roux would not elaborate on the agreement pending publication of the proclamation later this week, but Mr Pienaar was reported as saying at Rundu last week that the elections would be held from November 7 to November 11.

It was understood that the final legislation disposed of suggested lengthy ways to prevent election fraud.

A proposal was that each ballot paper be placed in an envelope to be matched with a voters registration card, but this method drew criticism from the UN and other parties that the election would not be perceived as being carried out by secret ballot.

Instead, sources said, it had been decided that each voter would have to countersign or thumbprint his or her registration card and hand it to the electoral official before being issued with a ballot paper.

A temporarily indelible chemical compound visible by ultra-violet light will be applied to the hands of voters to prevent them from casting their ballots more than once.

It was also understood that it has now been agreed to count votes at the various election centres instead of transporting ballot boxes first to a central depot in Windhoek.

Such a method would enable the election results to be announced within three days instead of the originally-expected 14 days.

Mr Roux said the chief election official, Mr Gert Visser, would be leaving for Cape Town tomorrow to finalise proofs of the ballot papers which had to be handed to the printers in the United Kingdom on Friday.

Discussions between Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Pienaar would be held next week to finalise legislation for the constituent assembly, Mr Roux said.

Zimbabwe

Sudan Protests Reception of Rebel Leader

AB2609184589 Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT
26 Sep 89

[Text] Harare, Sept 26 (AFP)—Sudan on Tuesday protested against publicity given to visiting Sudanese rebel leader John Garang by the Zimbabwean Government, saying it "looks as though Zimbabwe has chosen sides".

Sudanese ambassador to Zimbabwe Al-Fatih 'Abdallah Yusuf [name as received] told AFP that the Sudanese Government "regrets the publicity" given to the rebel leader by state-run television which showed him sitting alongside Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Mr Yusuf said his embassy had lodged an official complaint with the Foreign Ministry, adding that the news

clip had given the impression that the Zimbabwean Government approved of Mr Garang's opposition to the Sudanese Government.

Mr Garang, who is leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), arrived in Zimbabwe unannounced on Saturday and met with President Robert Mugabe on Monday. According to informed sources, he is seeking Zimbabwe's help in ending Sudan's six-year civil war.

Mr Garang's visit is part of a tour that has taken him to other countries in Africa, West Germany, United Kingdom and the United States.

During his meeting with Mr Mugabe, the rebel leader said that the SPLM wants a broad-based government of national unity, the uniting of both armies, the convening of a national constitutional conference and the holding of general elections.

In response Mr Yusuf said the Sudanese Government "rejects any pre-conditions to the talks and the proposed broad-based government proposal by Mr Garang is totally unacceptable to the Government and people of Sudan."

"We thought the Zimbabwean Government would heed positively to the call to act as a mediator between the two parties but now it looks as if they have already chosen sides, said Mr Yusuf.

Garang Discusses SPLA's Goals

MB2609200689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1946 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Harare Sept 26 SAPA—The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA], Mr John Garang, who is currently visiting Zimbabwe, today rejected claims that the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Somalia would affect his rebellion against Khartoum, ZIANA national news agency reports.

"Today the SPLA controls 250,000 square kilometres of the Sudanese territory, a chunk of land larger than the size of Uganda and Ghana. How then can an agreement to stop guerrillas operating from Ethiopia and Somalia affect our operations?"

"We have nothing to do with that agreement because everybody knows that we are not operating from neighbouring countries. We have established uncontested, liberated and free zones inside the Sudan," he told students at the University of Zimbabwe.

Mr Garang, who arrived in Zimbabwe on Saturday [23 September], is in southern Africa to explain his organisation's objectives and the pace of the civil conflict in Africa's largest country. He was invited to the University by the International Affairs Association of Zimbabwe, chaired by Mazowe MP Gen Chimutengwende.

Ethiopia and Somalia signed an agreement requiring Addis Ababa to refrain from supporting the SPLA rebels, in exchange for a similar gesture from Mogadishu which aids Ethiopian rebels.

The SPLA, said Mr Garang, captured the bulk of its military hardware from the Khartoum army in several battles in the Sudan.

Mr Garang said the Al-Bashir's military regime, which seized power on June 30, ousting Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, did not qualify for peace talks with his movement.

"That regime rebelled against an existing government, just as we did. So how can two rebels offer each other an amnesty and other conditions for peace talks. After all, we are the senior rebels," he said, amid applause from a packed lecture theatre.

Al-Bashir's regime became the seventh administration to run the Sudan since the SPLA was formed in 1983.

Mr Garang gave a detailed summary of the historical conflict, the contemporary situation, the peace effort and his movement's relationship with several mass organisations in the Sudan.

Contrary to widely-held beliefs, he denied that the SPLA was a tribal grouping of south Sudanese animists or Christians opposed to the Arab north.

"We are a national movement whose primary objective is to establish a new, democratic nation with a uniform allegiance to the state of the Sudan. We seek to abolish all the existing differences among the people, be they religious, tribal or sectarian," he said.

Sudanese Embassy Protests

MB2709061089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2254 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] Harare Sept 26 SAPA—The Sudanese Embassy in Harare today formally complained to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the treatment accorded to Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) leader Mr John Garang who is presently visiting Zimbabwe, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Elleck Mashingaidze confirmed that his ministry had received a written complaint and that the Sudanese ambassador had gone to see him today.

Mashingaidze said the Sudanese Embassy was complaining about the publicity Mr Garang had received in the country and his meeting with the Zimbabwean foreign minister.

Mr Garang, who arrived here on Saturday [23 September] and is staying at a government guest house, yesterday met President Robert Mugabe and has received wide publicity in the both the print and electronic media.

Mr Mashingaidze could not comment further than saying: "I am studying it (the letter) and there is nothing I can say at the moment."

In a press statement issued today, the Sudanese Embassy said it "regrets the publicity given to the rebel leader by the ZBC-TV (Zimbabwe television) where he appeared sitting by the side of the Zimbabwean foreign minister as this might be interpreted as an acceptance of the rebel leader's position vis-a-vis that of the Sudanese Government".

The statement said the Zimbabwe Government, "in the spirit of African solidarity", was expected to urge Mr Garang to go to the negotiating table and that the embassy "trusts that the Zimbabwean Government will play a positive role to help in resolving the conflict".

Burkina Faso

President Compaore Meets New Cabinet 25 Sep

AB2609132189 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 0630 GMT 26 Sep 89

[Text] The new cabinet met yesterday under the chairmanship of Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the Popular Front. This extraordinary cabinet meeting was a session of contact under the theme of unity. After thanking the old and new members of the team for their devotion to the cause of our people, the head of state explained the meaning of the minor reshuffle and the organizational restructuring of the revolutionary executive. He then went back and insisted on the need to work in a spirit of collegiality, solidarity, a complementarity. A lot of challenges remain to be met, and it is together that the ministers will succeed or fail.

To overcome the trial to which imperialism has subjected our revolution, everyone must arm himself with greater determination and keenness in the performance of his task. In addition, the minister, who is the chief official of his ministry, must now, more than ever, set the pace through his personal example, and thereafter be able to associate all his personnel by informing them, encouraging them, and sanctioning them when necessary, in order to attain the aims that he would have clearly defined beforehand. On the social front, the minister must daily project a good image of himself, and through him, of the revolution. He must show the same respect he expects from others.

The Popular Front and the democratic openness that it is projecting are and remain the best way at this stage of the democratic people's revolution, and judging from contemporary realities, for the qualitative transformation of the living conditions of our popular masses. The difficulties are unavoidable, and must not compromise the country's development process. We must know how to transcend them in a spirit of loyalty and honesty and with the determination to preserve our unity, which is indispensable for progress.

Before closing the session, the comrade president reminded the cabinet of the major issues to be tackled and activities planned on the national level for the coming months. He urged their correct follow-up, and encouraged everybody toward the success of the noble tasks embarked upon with our people.

The fatherland or death, we shall win!

The Gambia

Jawara Annuls Senegambia Confederation

AB2309120689 Paris AFP in French 1757 GMT
22 Sep 89

[Text] Banjul, 22 Sep (AFP)—Gambian President Dawda Jawara yesterday signed a protocol consecrating

the dissolution of the Senegambian Confederation, an official source announced here today. According to the source, the protocol notably concerns the nullification of the confederal pact signed in 1982, the resolutions and recommendations adopted, and the contracts signed by Senegambia, as well as the freezing of Senegambian bank accounts in Dakar and Banjul. It also involves the dissolution of the Confederal Forces and the Security Brigade. According to the document, the accounts of the Confederation will be audited and a report forwarded to the two countries on 30 November 1989.

Also under the protocol signed by Sir Dawda Jawara, an experts committee will be set up to determine the assets of the Confederation by 31 December before such assets are shared between the two countries.

The signing of the protocol dissolving the Senegambian Confederation by the Gambian president comes in response to a proposal made last month by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who called for the freezing of the operations of Senegambia because it was idle and he wanted it to be replaced by more flexible and realistic institutions. President Diouf had also decided to pull out his troops, which have been serving within the the Confederation Army stationed in The Gambia.

BBC Reports

AB2609103689 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 26 Sep 89

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The parting of ways between two neighbors, The Gambia and Senegal, has been officially completed. Last Thursday [21 September], after a meeting between representatives of the two countries, the president of The Gambia signed an agreement to end the Confederation of Senegambia. The union was born in 1982, after Senegalese troops crushed an attempt to overthrow President Jawara's government. Under the confederation, The Gambia and Senegal planned a step-by-step integration of their economies, their currencies, their armies, and their political structures. But they never got round to doing any of it. President Jawara was reported to be unhappy that his country would only get the vice presidency of the confederation while Senegal held onto the presidency. The prospect of domination was looming. And Senegal accused The Gambia of going too slow on the implementation of the joint measures. While in Banjul the other day, Veronica Edwards talked to President Jawara of The Gambia following the formal dissolution of the Senegambian Confederation, and she asked him what would take its place now.

[Begin recording] [Jawara] Both President Diouf and my government have recognized and have stated the fact that between Senegal and The Gambia, there is a special relationship and that this should be maintained and I hope that now that the confederation has been wound up, this special relationship will be given some thought.

I do not think we want to put in its place any very formal organization because that might suffer the same fate as the confederation.

[Edwards] Since the collapse of the confederation, there has been an unusual tightening of the borders. How would this affect trade in your country?

[Jawara] This of course is (?not a result of the collapse). Borders have been tightened. Even during the confederation some very tough measures—similar measures—had been taken and [words indistinct].

[Edwards] The collapse of the confederation is seen by some Gambians as a big blessing because The Gambian Army or police, gendarmes, and people in the Armed Forces were feeling frustrated by the presence of a few Senegalese who they thought were in strategic positions. Do you share their sentiments?

[Jawara] The confederation was an arrangement deliberately entered into by the two countries and some of the features of it were that in the confederal institutions—be they security institutions or defense institutions or any other—there would be a mixture of Senegalese and Gambian personnel. If the arrangement had reached its logical conclusion, then of course Gambians could have been in strategic positions also in Senegal, at the presidency, at the (?border), defense, and security installations, and so on. But we were not quite thorough in the confederal arrangements (?to that point).

[Edwards] What would happen if you have another opportunity whereby you have to sign another agreement with Senegal? Would you feel free to do it again or you would go into it more consciously now?

[Jawara] Well, if anything is negotiated between the two countries, we will examine in the normal way and if we feel it is in the national interest, our government, our parliament, our people will certainly (?look into that). [end recording]

Ghana

Regional Secretary Removed From Office

AB2509172289 Accra Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] Mr Richard Seglah, Volta regional secretary, has been removed from office with immediate effect. This follows the submission of an interim report by the committee of enquiry set up to investigate reports of abuse in the award and execution of contracts in the Volta Region.

It will be recalled that Mr Richard Seglah was suspended from office last July for high-handedness and abuse of office. Meanwhile, the police have impounded Mr Seglah's passport. His assets and bank accounts have also been frozen.

Ivory Coast

Teachers Union Calls for Multiparty Democracy

AB2509185089 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 25 Sep 89

[From the African news]

[Text] A meeting called by President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast to discuss the country's problems is still going on, although it was scheduled to end 2 days ago. More than 2,000 people from a broad variety of groups are attending, and the BBC West Africa correspondent says it has become clear they have been talking openly about their grievances at what is described as a private meeting.

Our correspondent says the most daring speech appears to have come from the University Teachers Union, which said that Ivory Coast's one-party system had brought fear, corruption, and tribalism, and it urged the creation of a genuinely liberal multiparty democracy. But one union is reported as saying a government minister had warned that it should not discuss the future, health, or age of President Houphouet-Boigny.

PRC Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

AB2309215989 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] At the invitation of our Parliament, a PRC National Assembly delegation arrived early this afternoon in Abidjan. The 11-member PRC Parliamentary delegation was welcomed at the airport by Kalle Sopo-ude, deputy speaker of our Parliament, and the PRC ambassador to Ivory Coast, Kai Zaidu. According to the leader of the PRC delegation, the PRC legislators are in the country to get inspiration from the Ivorian experience:

[Begin recording in Mandarin, fading into French translation] The PRC People's National Assembly delegation is in Ivory Coast at the invitation of your National Assembly. We are here to exchange information on the two National Assemblies to reinforce the ties of friendship between our two peoples and our two National Assemblies. [end recording]

During their stay in the country, the PRC legislators will meet with members and hold working sessions with their Ivorian counterparts.

Meets Counterparts

AB2509223289 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The PRC parliamentary delegation, which has been visiting our country since last Saturday [23 September], held a working session this afternoon at the National Assembly with their Ivorian counterparts. This meeting was chaired by the mayor of Cocody [a ward of

Abidjan] and Parliamentarian Arsene Assuan Usher, who, on behalf of Speaker Henri Konan Bedie, addressed the meeting. He stressed the reinforcement of South-South cooperation ties and the strengthening of ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Replying, the leader of the PRC parliamentary delegation, Wang Hanbin, said that the PRC and Ivory Coast have a common cause—the defense of peace in the world.

[Begin Wang recording in Madarin, fading into French translation] The PRC and Ivory Coast, developing countries, are both members of the Third World. We now have a common task, which is the edification of our own countries and the defense of world peace. The fundamental interest of our two countries is to develop relations of friendship and cooperation. We are pleased to note that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the ties of friendship have been strengthened and relations of cooperation have been increasingly reinforced. We hope that our visit will enable us to exchange information and viewpoints to promote knowledge mutually and reinforce our friendship. [end recording]

Liberia

Official Denies Plans To Repatriate Ghanaians

AB2209214489 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 22 Sep 89

[Text] Deputy immigration commissioner for administration, Mr David Bashir, has said that the Liberian Government has no plans to repatriate Ghanaians residing in the country. Commissioner Bashir was dispelling rumors, following the return home of over 400 Liberians from Ghana, that government was anticipating repatriating Ghanaians living in Liberia.

In today's edition of the government's own NEW LIBERIAN newspaper under the caption, Ghanaians Face No Repatriation, Commissioner Bashir said we have not received information from our embassy in Accra notifying us that the returnees were arrested and illegally detained and later repatriated, but rather they left upon their own volition. Commissioner Bashir further said the returnees, upon arrival, told the press that they requested the Ghanaian Government to allow them to return to their country of origin.

Denies Reports of Deaths

AB2309213889 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 23 Sep 89

[Text] The liaison officer of the Liberian Embassy in Ghana, the Reverend B.N. Myers, has denied that seven persons died en route to Liberia from Ghana and their bodies dumped into the sea, as was reported yesterday by a local daily. Reverend Myers, who was designated by

the Liberian ambassador to Ghana to accompany the returnees home, described [as heard] with shock that none of the over 400 Liberians who returned home from Ghana died during the journey. He said as government was doing everything possible to locate the returnees and provide temporary accommodation for them, circulating false information that would cause panic and fear in the Liberian people was improper. According to him, the returnees were cared for during the 5-day journey to Monrovia.

BBC: Liberia Fails to Pay Debts, Blacklisted

AB2209102789 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 21 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia is in deep trouble with the International Monetary Fund, IMF. It was one of the countries recently blacklisted by the IMF for failure to keep up its debt repayments to the international financial organization. Liberia owes \$350 million. The IMF wants action and is virtually sending in debt collectors and telling Liberia to turn out its pockets. From Monrovia, Isaac Bantu telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A two-man team from the IMF told the government of Liberia today that the country has to make monthly payments of \$4.5 million and adopt a structural adjustment program before any credit can be offered to Liberia. This tough stand from the IMF suggests that they have been unimpressed by Liberia's efforts to pay her arrears to the fund or to adopt an economic reform program.

A source at the Ministry of Finance said that they had provided the IMF with figures of Liberia's economic performance and said that the IMF's demands of \$4.5 million a month were based on these figures. The planning minister of Liberia, Dr Elijah Taylor, told the LIBERIAN NEWS [as heard] recently that it would be possible to meet Liberia's obligations at present. However, financial sources here also revealed that Liberia will have to do away with the artificial parity of the Liberian dollar with the U.S. dollar. And until a structural adjustment program is in place, Liberia will not be able to enjoy a debt forgiveness initiative known as the U.S. Brady plan and money from the Lome IV Convention which is presently being negotiated between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries. [end recording]

Doe Appoints New Junior Aide de Camp

AB2509224289 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] President Samuel Kanyon Doe has appointed Major (Washington Barley) as junior aide de camp to the president with immediate effect. Major (Barley) has also

been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. Gen (Barley) replaces General (Raphael S. Nuwiah), who died earlier this year.

Mali

President Traore National Day Address 22 Sep

AB2309082889 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 21 Sep 89

[Speech by President Moussa Traore, delivered on 22 September in Bamako on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of national independence—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Malians: On 22 September 1960, our country, by retaking the prestigious name of Mali, demonstrated its determination to reassume a never-forgotten tradition of dignity, with its motto: One people, one goal, one faith. The celebration of this memorable date is, especially for us, a good opportunity to review the way we have come so far, the remaining obstacles, and also our hopes and ambitions as a nation. [passage omitted]

In the political field, noteworthy progress is visible in the party's work at all levels. Contacts between the leadership and the grassroots are becoming systematized. It is also encouraging to note that the militants are reacting positively to the watchword concerning the major (?challenges), and in an ever-increasing manner, the sectors, stimulated by the example of the pilot sections, are competing keenly with each other in the concretization of the watchwords by counting first on our own strength. This is the result of the dynamism built into the party, especially since the holding of the second extraordinary session of 1987, the third ordinary congress of March 1988, and the sixth and seventh ordinary sessions of the National Council.

It must, however, be pointed out that if the organization of political life is generally satisfactory, much more effort remains to be made to put dynamism into the working committees of the sections and for a better follow-up of the activities of the committees and subsections. The National Council's supervisory teams will henceforth take into account these factors in the appraisal of the performances of the sections. The Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], which has been endowed since April 1987 with texts adapted to the exigencies of its mission and now has a multidisciplinary administration, is now being [word indistinct] to play with greater efficiency its role as the leading ruling force of the country. This is a good occasion to salute the enormous efforts made by the democratic organizations to enable the party to turn the deepseated aspirations of our people into reality. [passage omitted]

For its part, the National Union of Mali Workers has been making considerable effort for the conversion of workers who have lost their jobs, and for the social [words indistinct].

Malians, in the economic field, the period under review has been characterized by continuation of the efforts by our country for the reordering and revival of its economy in all sectors and for the improvement of the living conditions of our hardworking people. The agricultural production for 1988-1989 was exceptional, and one of the best in the past 20 years. It has yielded large saleable surpluses in both cereals and vegetables. The party and the government have therefore taken all the measures required to ensure the correct handling of produce commercialization, the supply of agricultural produce to the population, and fair remuneration for producers. The Mali Textile Development Company and the National Grains Board have exceeded their purchasing forecasts. Praiseworthy efforts have been made by the banking system and our partners in the cereal market restructuring scheme for the financing of the purchasing season, and the mechanisms set up have in most cases functioned satisfactorily.

At the end of the seminar on the cotton sector, important decisions were taken on the restructuring of the Malian Textile Development Company and the implementation of Phase III of the Southern Mali Project in the form of a 5-year development plan. The rehabilitation project of the National Grains Board has taken off in earnest. It will make it possible, among other things, to repair key water-supply infrastructures, to prepare 2,000 hectares of irrigated land, and to train the farmers settled on these parcels of land. The contract-plan signed between the state and the National Grains Board is aimed at ensuring the correct implementation of the rehabilitation project. In addition, the restructuring of the various rural development plans is continuing in line with the action plan drawn by the government. The year 1990 will witness the takeoff of the implementation of the first agricultural development project which will substantially contribute to the attainment of our target of self-sufficiency in food supply. [passage omitted]

Dear compatriots, the current year has been devoted to the success of the economic reform programs. In this regard, efforts have been made and intensified toward public finance restructuring and the reorganization of the economy with the support of our various partners in development, notably the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is worthwhile here to recall that the structural adjustment program freely signed by our country is the result of the political will whose essence is realism in the face of the many ills of internal and foreign origin that are hindering our development. Following its restructuring, the Mali Development Bank has been changed into a joint-stock company, and its management has been entrusted for 3 years to the Moroccan Bank for External Trade. At the end, it must be able to play an important role again in the financing of our country's economic development.

Major efforts have been made to reduce the foreign payment arrears. These efforts have resulted in the

renegotiation of part of our foreign debt with the Paris Club, with the signing of agreements with the various clients. [passage omitted]

Special emphasis will further be placed on equipment to permit our press organizations to fully play their role. To this end, the television extension projects in Kai and Mopti are underway. With respect to the film industry, in which our country has recorded a brilliant success, negotiations are underway to equip this sector with the appropriate legal framework intended to favor the production, (revision) and exploitation. The establishment and utilization of the postal check account system and the installation of new urban and transit telephone exchange centers in Bamako are underway. The separation of postal activities from those of telecommunications take effect beginning 1990.

Malians, in the socio-cultural sector and that of the security of persons and property, the challenges are multiple. The permanent mission of defending the national territory and preserving the activities of the people was satisfactorily performed by officers and men of the armed forces and security services. A special emphasis was placed on the fight against the crime wave in the urban centers, where crime prevention exercises were undertaken. In order to guarantee the success of these exercises, I call on the inhabitants to closely collaborate with the security services. In this regard, intensive work still remains to be done by the political and administrative authorities of the urban centers to sensitize the people to eradicate banditry. [passage omitted]

In the social sector, the actions undertaken to promote employment have been pursued through the implementation of our young graduates' self-employment program. The implementation of the program in favor of retrenched workers eligible for the compensation and reintegration fund contributed effectively to our jobs policy. Moreover, it must be noted that the efforts made by the government to ensure better social coverage of workers and their families made it possible to effect regular payments [words indistinct].

Malians, in the field of international relations, Mali continues to pursue a foreign policy based on goodneighborliness, peaceful coexistence, inter-African solidarity at the service of development, in cooperation with all peace- and justice-loving peoples. The election of Mali as OAU current chairman during the past term of office is a factual demonstration of this option and also testifies to the esteem enjoyed by the Malian people. After the completion of the lofty mission as current chairman of the OAU, we remain fully convinced that our continental organization is an irreplaceable instrument for the total liberation of the continent and for its effective and harmonious development. We will never stop saying this, for it is our conviction that economic integration is the only means of ensuring Africa's economic independence and unity.

Africa is currently the continent most affected by the world economic crisis, of which one of the manifestations is the continuously growing external debts of African countries. The effective solution to this problem lies in the adoption of a common African stand on the debt. The stand consists of concrete measures that will be examined at an international conference on the continent's external debt. It is permissible to hope that the seminar that has just been held in Cairo on the issue will contribute to the holding of this conference. Moreover, the defense of our ecosystem and its protection against the dumping of toxic waste is a priority which has been restated on several occasions.

In Namibia, a few months before the elections, the time is ripe for vigilance and determination to rout all the dangerous maneuvers undertaken by the Pretoria racist regime. Africa must maintain its mobilization so that the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, do not experience a miscarried independence. In South Africa itself, there is no improvement in the plight of the black majority. In fact, the state of emergency persists, police repression intensifies, arbitrary arrests, summary judgements, and executions are continuing. For the African peoples, the struggle continues and will continue until the final dismantling of the doomed apartheid system.

Concerning the conflicts that ravage the continent, Mali continues to make its contribution to all initiatives and actions aimed at the peaceful settlement of the Western Saharan question, the Chad-Libya conflict, and the litigation between Mauritania and Senegal.

Malians, after this review of the political, economic, and social events that have marked the past year since, last 22 September, I would like to reaffirm my deep conviction that, united around the ideals and watchwords of the party, we will triumph over the difficulties that we now face. In the present international context, marked by a complex and unfair political and economic crisis, only our faith in our country and the conviction that nobody will come to build it in our place will constitute the stronghold against discouragement and carelessness. It is only then that the road to [words indistinct] will be wide open. Long live Mali! Long live the Republic!

President Receives Chinese Parliamentarians

*AB2109171989 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] The Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Mr Wang Hanbin, the vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Law Commission, was received in audience this morning by General Moussa Traore the president of the Republic. During the talks, fraternal cooperation linking the two sides, the Democratic Union of Malian People and the Chinese Communist Party, was discussed.

The Chinese parliamentary delegation was later received by Django Cissoko and Mamadou Cissoko the minister

secretary general at the presidency, the minister of justice and keeper of the seals. They visited Kati Hospital and the National Museum of Mali.

President Traore Receives FRG Ambassador

*AB2109173889 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, today received several individuals, including the FRG ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Klaus Hauderbaum, who is leaving for Bonn, where the proceedings of the FRG-Mali joint commission meeting will begin on Monday. The FRG ambassador took the opportunity to reaffirm the desire of his government to work to reinforce ties of cooperation in order to increase the political will and sincere friendship that unite our two countries. The head of state stressed the good contributions of our FRG partner toward the economic recovery program undertaken by the party and the government. His excellency Hauderbaum spoke to Chieck Amara Toure after the meeting:

[Begin Hauderbaum recording] First, I would like to thank once again, His excellency, the president of the Republic, for granting me this audience on short notice—only a few hours before my departure for Europe. I took advantage of the audience to give him a message from Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of Mali's independence.

Our discussions centered on bilateral cooperation. Bilateral negotiations between Mali and the FRG will begin on Monday, in Bonn. These negotiations will be for 1989-90. I am personally going to take part in these negotiations. I also reviewed with the president our bilateral cooperation, and he informed me about new ways of cooperation elaborated by the Federal Government, which will certainly be part of our discussions next week. [end recording]

The meeting took place in the presence of the head of state's diplomatic counsellor, Tidjani Cisse, and communications adviser, Jonas Mathieu Kone.

Traore Receives Mauritanian Minister With Message

*AB2109164789 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] The head of state has met with the minister of fisheries of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Colonel Mohamed Sidina Ould Sidya, who brought a message from President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya. The discussions, which took place in the presence of the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Dr N'golo Traore, and the ambassador of Mauritania to Mali, (Ould Chahin), centered on the situation in the subregion. For his part, President Moussa Traore stressed that no sacrifice is too much when it comes to

maintaining and strengthening the longstanding fraternal relations between the peoples of the subregion. Security, stability, and peace are the indispensable factors for the success of the task of nation building in order to fulfill the aspirations of our working masses. President Moussa Traore added.

Prior to this the head of state had received the minister of justice and keeper of the seals, Mr Mamadou Cissoko, who had delivered the head of state's message to President Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya and led the Malian delegation to the meeting of the Mali-Mauritania joint commission for cooperation.

Niger

Financial Agreement Signed With France

*AB2209185389 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Summary] The secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in charge of cooperation, Sani Yacouba, and Michel Lunvin, French ambassador to Niger, this morning signed two financial agreements totalling 325 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. The first agreement, involving the sum of 175 million CFA francs, will be used to finance preliminary studies on water supply to Agadez. Under the second agreement, 150 million CFA francs will be used at technical assistance to ONAHA [expansion unknown].

140-Billion-CFA-Franc Budget Adopted

*AB2209183489 Niamey Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Report on 4-day budget session of the Council of Ministers, which ended in Niamey on 21 September—read by Adamou Seydou, the secretary general of the government, currency unit is CFA (African Financial Community) francs throughout]

[Text] The government has made a comprehensive review of the country's economy and financial situation. This situation is marked by the persistent effects of unfavorable factors, especially the worsening uranium market, the increasing burden of debt servicing despite the debt relief measures announced by some of our friends, and the nondiversification of our export commodities. This situation has caused the stagnation of budgetary receipts compounded by growing difficulties in mobilizing the internal revenues at the very moment when our needs for development funding are increasing.

The government has, against this background, examined and adopted the ordinance on the 1990 budget, which covers 15 months, including a 12-month period corresponding to a regular fiscal year and a 3-month transitional period extending from October to December 1990. This period will allow time for the preparation of a new fiscal calendar that will coincide with the calendar

year and take effect on 1 January 1991 in compliance with the draft constitution. A balanced recurrent budget totalling 140.21 billion has thus been adopted. It includes 115.676 billion for the first 12 months and 24.534 billion for the transitional period. The capital budget, which stands at 104,976,813,000, includes 84,170,250,400 for the first 12 months and 20,806,568,600 [figure as heard] for October through December 1990.

The supplemental operating budget for the exploitation of the Public Works equipment is balanced at 2.923 billion for the 15-month period. The supplemental budget for the exploitation of the equipment of the Ministry of National Defense is balanced at 1.791 billion for the 15 months. Finally, the Treasury's special funds have been allocated a total of 5,485,465,000.

The budget is characterized by an effective stability despite the creation of new institutions in connection with the advent of the Second Republic. This indicates the determination of the Higher Council of National Orientation [CSON] and the government to follow through with a policy of austerity as the only way to get the country out of the economic crisis.

The new fiscal measures contained in the finance law indicates the determination of the CSON and the government to pursue the policy of tax reforms with a view toward achieving first, a more equitable tax system, second, greater consistency between the fiscal system and the economic revival policy, and third, improved internal revenue collection.

In regard to the capital budget, the priority areas are first the rural sector, to which 32 percent of the budget has been allocated; and then primary, secondary, and higher education, health, hydraulics, and housing, to which 28 percent of the capital budget has been allocated.

The CSON and the government appeals urgently to the whole national community to demonstrate a sense of solidarity and discipline in efforts to overcome the challenge of the crisis and to solve the current difficulties. They also urge the managers of public enterprises and parastatals to be more rigorous in managing the resources allocated in their enterprises. Finally, they urge the people to avoid all forms of waste.

Nigeria

BBC Previews Possible Political Parties

AB2209212889 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 22 Sep 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigerians have been eagerly awaiting an announcement this week on which two parties will be allowed to contest the elections leading up to a return to civilian rule in 1992. Lots wanted to, and the electoral commission had been checking out their support, their

membership, their geographical base, and whether they were really old parties in new clothes. But it seems the military government has a tough choice. The two front runners, the People's Solidarity Party, PSP, and the Nigerian National Congress NNC, do seem to have strong links with parties that existed during President Shagari's regime. And so far, no announcement has been made. Elizabeth Blunt has just been in Nigeria. On the line, Ruth Thorby asked her what the links were between the two parties in the past:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Partly through their memberships. Some of their prominent members are people who were prominent in the old party. Not necessarily the top officials that could therefore be disqualified, but people at lower level and people in the Assembly, for instance, are not barred. Also the kind of people who support them: the NNC has largely north and largely conservative support. The PSP has largely [words indistinct] Yuroba, a largely more radical support—not very radical—a sort of welfare state, this kind of policy. The PSP, for instance, has Awolowo's [former leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives] own daughter in it. There is nothing wrong with that but there is a continuity. There is a tradition that they are building on.

[Thorby] So if these parties are going to perhaps be ignored because of their past, who does that leave?

[Blunt] Well, that leaves a couple of sort of bright young men's parties. They are the Patriotic Front, [as heard] the PFN, which has got a... [changes thought] I think it is made up largely of bright rising young professionals, lawyers, teachers, and university professors, civil servants, retired army officers, and so on. The Liberal Convention, which is a sort of young businessmen's party—it has got some self-made millionaires that are most famous. They have got quite a lot of other people, too. Those are the kind of people I think the government would like to see moving forward, taking over but not particularly religiously or tribally aligned. But they just don't seem to have the base of mass support, which the government is also asking for. So it can't have everything and I think it is finding it very difficult, too, between parties with a greater public support and parties which it finds more congenial [sentence as heard].

[Thorby] But presumably, if some of these new parties were chosen, the old parties would merge with them straightaway, anyway, wouldn't they?

[Blunt] Yes, and the government has let it be known that it doesn't want to see parties merging or [words indistinct] the take over. If they can't gather up together to merge before the two parties are announced—which is very soon now—then there will be no merging. It is a question of individuals joining the two parties which are registered.

[Thorby] [words indistinct] arrangements with associations that might merge, might not merge. Is the public showing much interest at this stage?

[Blunt] No, they are not, and it seems to me a big contrast with years before—previous elections in 1979 and 1983. It doesn't seem to happen this time, or not yet. I was trying to find one of the party offices in a busy area of mainland Lagos, and it is the main Lagos office for that party and it is painted brightly in the party colors with party symbols all over it. And nobody in the neighborhood heard of this party: What party? No, they didn't know the name. Green flags, [words indistinct] green flags. But they didn't know what they meant. No, the level of public awareness and public interest is not really very high.

[Thorby] Do you think that this might be the result of an absence of main personalities emerging in the whole thing at the moment?

[Blunt] Yes, because the public is in a sense being asked to buy what in Britain we call a pig in a poke, something you can't actually feel at the moment you buy it, because the parties have been trying very hard not to be regional or not to be religiously or tribally based. The result is that the PFP which has got a very solid base in the southwest and the Yoruba areas around Lagos, has chosen somebody from the far north to be its chairman. The NNC, which is a largely northern-based party has an Ibo chairman from the southeast. And so it is very hard to tell from the personalities which are openly on show. In fact, if you go to the official party offices, you don't really see what is happening at all. The real work is being done in people's houses, in hotel suites. You have to know where the party really lives to find out who's behind it. [end recording]

Babangida Receives Applications

*AB2609185289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] The report and recommendations on the verification exercise for the registration of two political parties were today submitted to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. The chairman of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Professor Humphrey Nwosu, who was accompanied by his commissioners, presented the documents to the president. Correspondent Laile Shomorin has the story.

[Begin Shomorin recording] The presentation was witnessed by the chief of general staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, service chiefs, and the secretary to the government, Chief Olu Falae. President Babangida remarked that media commentaries on the activities of NEC had revealed certain basic trends. These include the fact that there was a widespread national feeling that the verification exercise had been objective. The president said that it revealed general acceptance of the guidelines worked out by the commission for the purpose of verifying the claims of political associations. He commended members of the commission for a very high sense of performance and stated that the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council] will fully analyze all the findings on the claims of each of the 13 political associations.

President Babangida said the AFRC looks forward to report which will be comprehensive in nature, but also sensitive both to the historical problems of the country and the commitment of the present administration to lay down a solid foundation for a new social order. He reiterated the need for a level of understanding which will be (?informed) by consensus, reason, realism, moderation, and political accommodation. General Babangida said the AFRC had great hopes that these reports would provide a strong basis for political engineering by the present administration as well as foster the margin of the two political parties. He announced that the AFRC will begin deliberations on the reports from 5 October.

The chairman of the commission, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, while presenting the report, remarked that the fact that all the 13 associations paid the mandatory 50,000 nairas non-refundable application fee dismisses the contention that the amount was too high. He thanked members of the Armed Forces, law-enforcing agencies, and the state and local governments for the exemplary role they played during the verification exercise. [end recording]

NEC Recommends 6 Parties

*AB2609220589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] recommended six political associations to the Armed Forces Ruling Council, AFRC, which will decide on which two to register as political parties. The first on the list is People's Solidarity Party, PSP, with an overall performance of 43.9 per cent. The second is Nigerian National Congress, NNC, with 42.6 per cent. The third is People's Front of Nigeria, PFN, which scored 41.2 per cent. The others are Liberal Convention, 34.08; Nigerian Labor Party, 17.9; and the Republic Party of Nigeria, 17.

NEC noted that all the associations performed poorly against the criteria set out for registration as political parties. It pointed out, in particular, that more than 70 per cent of their claims could not be verified. With regards to membership, all the associations claimed a total of 1,000,635 members, (?of which) 467,132 were verified, which stands at about 28.6 percent of the claims. NEC also said that most of the associations were poorly organized and that virtually all of them derived their roots from the politics of the First and Second Republic.

The commission went on to say that all the associations had poor financial bases and virtually all of them were riddled with factionalism as a result of power struggle, which was a bad omen for the Third Republic. The commission added: In terms of actual scores in the verification exercise, there is little difference between the associations, either in their membership, size, and spread, or in their administration organization or in their manifestos and (?essays). Altogether, 13 political associations applied for registration as political parties.

President Babangida Receives Cape Verdian Envoy*AB2109193289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Sep 89*

[Text] Nigeria has commended the efforts being made by Cape Verde to resolve this misunderstanding among some ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] member states. The disputes are between Senegal and Mauritania on one hand, and between Senegal and Guinea-Bissau on the other. President Ibrahim Babangida made the commendation today at Dodan Barracks when he received a special message from his Cape Verde counterpart, President Aristides Pereira. General Babangida reiterated the Federal Government's readiness to support any initiative aimed at resolving the dispute peacefully.

Cape Verde's minister of defense and security, Mr Julio de Carvelho, who delivered the message, expressed satisfaction with existing relations between his country and Nigeria. He said that President Pereira especially appreciated Gen Babangida's personal role in consolidating relations between the two countries.

Babangida Receives Mauritanian Minister*AB2209184289 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 22 Sep 89*

[Text] Nigeria today continued the search for a peaceful solution of the conflict between Mauritania and Senegal with talks between President Ibrahim Babangida and the Mauritanian foreign minister, Major Cheikh Ahmed Ould Baba. The Mauritanian foreign minister was at Dodan Barracks to brief General Babangida on his country's position on the conflict. The president repeated his earlier appeal for restraint and tolerance on both sides and stressed Nigeria's support for the OAU peace initiative. Gen Babangida noted that Mauritania's acceptance of the OAU chairman's initial peace proposals showed a genuine desire for peace on her part. The proposals, among other things, called for the protection of nationals of each other's country, the restoration of diplomatic relations between Senegal and Mauritania, and an end to the press war between the two countries. President Babangida welcomed an invitation by the Mauritanian Government to visit the country and assess the situation himself. He remarked that such a visit would also help to strengthen relations between Nigeria and Mauritania.

Minister Seeks World Bank Loan in Washington*AB2509222989 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Text] The minister of planning and budget, Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, has been holding series of meetings with World Bank officials in Washington following the reclassification of Nigeria as a low-income country. The new reclassification gives Nigeria access to soft loans from an arm of the World Bank. Nigeria is said to be currently seeking for a loan of more than 109 billion

nairas (for its ninth replenishment. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA reports that the World Bank had been reluctant to allow Nigeria to have access to such resources because of the fear that such action will lead to demands from other countries. According to the report, the minister is using the avenue created by the meeting to forge better international understanding of efforts by Nigeria to restructure its economy. Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji is leading Nigeria's delegation to the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF.

Senegal**Belgium Grants Funds for Balance of Payments***AB2209073489 Paris AFP in French 1248 GMT
21 Sep 89*

[Text] Dakar, 21 Sep (AFP)—Belgium has given Senegal a grant-in-aid of 100 million Belgian francs (800 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs), under two accords signed in Dakar yesterday. Under the agreements, part of the grant will be used to support the balance of payments of Senegal and the other part to improve the profitability of small- and medium-scale enterprises and partly state-owned companies in Senegal. The agreements were signed by Serigne Lamine Diop, Senegal's minister of finance and Boudouin de la Kelthulle, Belgium ambassador to Senegal.

Sierra Leone**Momoh Warns Against 'Disrupting Peace'***AB2509153089 Freetown Domestic Service
in English 0700 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Summary from poor reception] The president, Dr J.S. Momoh, has said that there exists a contractual obligation between government and workers, and explained that practices by employees contributed to government's inability to finish its programs on time. The president was speaking to the representatives of provincial and local dignitaries organizations committee at Masine. He called for devotion and patience against the background of the difficult economic situation of the country and appealed against strike actions. The government, he warned, will not tolerate any attempts to create unnecessary hardship, thereby inviting vandals into the streets with a view to disrupting peace and stability in the country.

Dr Momoh said that the practice of keeping money at home destabilizes the country's economy. "He advised currency hoarders to revert to the normal system of banking." President Momoh said there was a shortage of local currency compared to the volume of prevailing commercial activities in the country. He said the problem could be minimized if transactions are carried through the normal banking system.

President Momoh described recent rumors about scandals in some ministries as displaced and malicious political propaganda and a display of jealousy and hatred directed against the persons of the ministers, adding that intelligence and police investigations have proved the rumors to be false. He lamented that though we are endowed with vast mineral and agricultural resources, we are still at the mercy of industrialized countries as they continue to dictate prices for our commodities. President Momoh emphasized the need for an efficient management of our resources in order to extricate ourselves from the big teeth of the neocolonial powers.

Friendship Association Formed With Israel

*AB2309181289 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT
23 Sep 89*

[Text] Freetown, Sept 23 (AFP)—A Sierra Leone-Israel friendship association was launched here Friday [22 September] in what observers say could be a step toward reestablishment of relations between the two countries.

Informed sources said the association has the approval of the government since Information and Broadcasting Minister V.J.V. Mambu attended Friday's inauguration ceremony.

Sierra Leone broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1973 in accordance with a Organization of African Unity (OAU) resolution.

Parliament Member Aribo Dumbuya, a prime mover in the creation of the association, said the group would seek to strengthen economic and political ties with Israel.

Togo

Burkinabe Minister Says 'Situation' 'Calm'

*AB2509220889 Lome Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 25 Sep 89*

[Excerpt] This morning at the presidential palace, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, received three foreign officials. He successively received the Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supply, the general commissioner for international relations of the French community in Belgium, and the president of the Senegalese UN association.

The Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supply, Frederic Assumption Korsaga, was the first official to be received. Member of the Political Bureau and minister of rural development, Pali Yao Tchala, attended the meeting, following which Minister Korsaga told the press that he had come to convey to President

Eyadema Captain Blaise Compaore's thanks for the interest shown following the recent events in Burkina Faso.

[Begin recording] [Korsaga] I was honored to be received by the president this morning. I came here to convey the gratitude of his brother, Capt Blaise Compaore, following the mission he sent to Burkina Faso to inquire about the events that took place a few days ago in our country. President Blaise Compaore therefore sent me to thank him and convey his sincerest thanks for everything the mission did to strengthen cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, can you review for us the situation in Burkina Faso following the events you have just mentioned?

[Korsaga] Let us say that the situation is calm in Burkina Faso. Of course, the people were surprised by what happened, because there was no crisis within the cabinet or the Popular Front. The people were greatly surprised, because they did not understand why some people in the leadership wanted to carry out such a coup. I can say that right now, all organs have been fully briefed and there is not specific problem. [end recording] [passage omitted]

President Eyadema Receives Mauritanian Minister

*AB2609164789 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 26 Sep 89*

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of Togolese People and president of the Republic, this morning at the Lome Presidential Palace received the Mauritanian minister of fisheries and maritime economy, Colonel Mohammed Sidina Ould Sidya. He was bearer of a written message from the Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, to his Togolese brother and friend, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Mauritanian envoy was accompanied to the meeting by His Excellency (Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Oudabi), Mauritania Ambassador to Togo. Mr Pali Tchalla, member of the Political Bureau and minister of rural development, was also present at the meeting, after which Col Sidya told the press that the talks with President Eyadema were part of the excellent relations between Mauritania and Togo:

[Begin Sidya recording] I have just been received by the president, and I delivered to him a message from his friend and brother, His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation. This message is about the excellent relations which exist between the two presidents and the development of the situation in the subregion. [end recording]

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